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BOWLAND  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL

# REPORT

FOR 1925

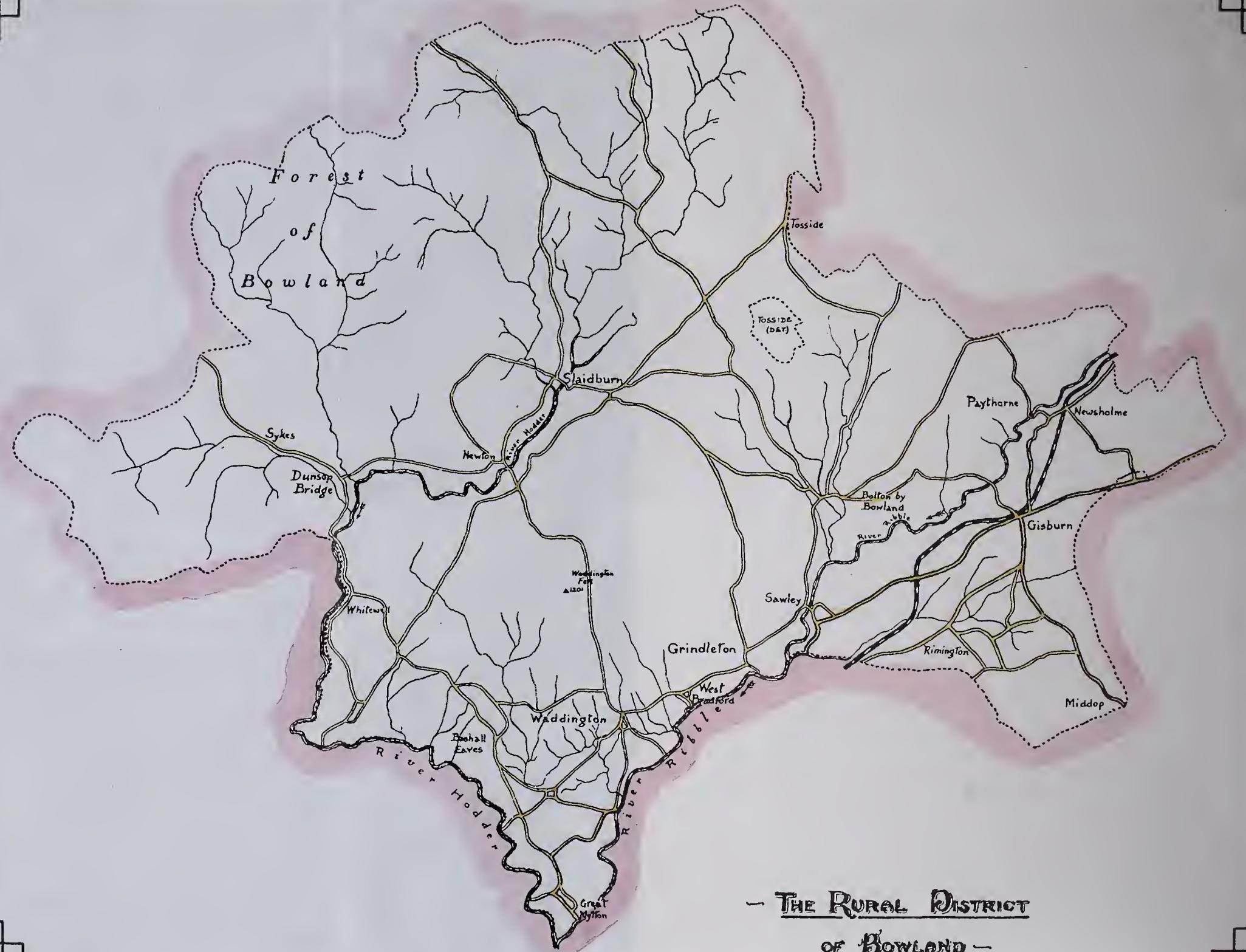
W. HODGSON ROSS

*Medical Officer of Health.*

CLITHEROE :

*Advertiser & Times Co., Ltd., Printers.*





— THE RURAL DISTRICT  
OF BOWLAND —



BOWLAND  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Yorks. West Riding.

Extract from Dr. Lethem's Report.

June 18th and 19th,

1926.

"Although far from perfect, I found that the Conditions in the greater part of the district did not justify the sweeping condemnations made in Annual Reports. In the introduction to his (the M. O. H's) Annual Report 1925 he makes out the district to be much worse than it really is."

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE  
COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with Paragraph 13 of Circular 540 of the 18th December, 1924, the report for 1925 should be a Survey Report and should deal with—

- (a) The measure of progress in the improvement of public health during the preceding five years.  
(b) The extent and character of the changes during that period,  
and (c) Any further action of importance contemplated by the local Authority or considered desirable by the Medical Officer of Health.
- 19  
P-  
W.M.

I have attempted to deal with these and find the question of sanitation very bad in the district.

The water supplies in numerous townships are unsatisfactory. There is pollution of rivers and streams and the drainage in many instances is very primitive. Privies also are too numerous.

The condition of some of the schools requires immediate attention.

No progress has been made in Housing. I note that of 52 houses reported to be defective in 1924, only 19 have had defects remedied.

The Sanitation demands urgent enquiry.

At present there is not a full time Sanitary Inspector and as willing as Mr. Watford, the Sanitary Inspector, is, it is impossible for him to give sufficient time to every matter which arises. I should like to say that as far as he has been able, Mr. Watford has been of tremendous help to me in the compiling of my report.

It will be essential to have a complete record of all the sanitary circumstances in the area. This has been impossible up to the present.

I am indebted to Mr. Watford for the map of the district enclosed.

I am,  
Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
**W. HODGSON ROSS.**

MEADOW BANK,  
CHATBURN,  
NR. CLITHEROE.  
May 10th, 1926.

1347  
hour

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# BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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#### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The Rural District of Bowland forms part of the West Riding of Yorkshire and covers 83,343 acres. The population in 1921 was 5,631 and was estimated to be 5,438 in 1925, a decrease of 193. There were 1,347 inhabited houses at the Census in 1921 all of which were occupied by separate families or separate occupiers.

The District measures 19 miles from East to West and 14 miles from North to South. It is divided from the County of Lancaster by the River Ribble for seven or eight miles. The River Hodder passes through its centre finally entering the Ribble.

Limestone is the chief mineral found, but large tracts of the district are of a peaty nature. The chief industry is Agriculture. Large quantities of milk are sent to the large towns. There are three mills in the district.

A large number of persons are employed in the mills in the neighbouring County of Lancaster.

There is no occupation in the district which is dangerous to the health of the persons employed.

The rateable value is £40,204 ; one penny rate produces £167 10s. 0d.

The District is practically devoid of all Poor Law relief and in the few necessitous cases where it may be given it is entirely due to the loss of the breadwinner or some other unfortunate circumstance.

Influenza and Measles have affected certain districts. These will be mentioned later in the report.

All cases that need urgent surgical attention are usually admitted to Blackburn Royal Infirmary. There is only slight gratuitous medical relief asked for from the Poor Law Medical Officers of the various districts.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of births as given by the Registrar General is 109, consisting of 55 males and 54 females. Four males and two females were illegitimate. With a population of 5,438 this gives a birth rate of 20.0 per 1,000. This is the highest since 1921, when it was 21.8. In 1920 it was 20.0. To get a corresponding rate, one has to go back to 1911, when it was 21.1.

I am giving the rates since 1909.

1909 .....	19.8
1910 .....	20.6
1911 .....	21.1
1912 .....	17.9
1913 .....	17.1
1914 .....	18.2
1915 .....	17.0
1916 .....	18.3
1917 .....	12.4
1918 .....	14.3
1919 .....	18.4
1920 .....	20.0
1921 .....	21.8
1922 .....	16.4
1923 .....	14.9
1924 .....	13.3
1925 .....	20.0

The average rate for the last five years is, therefore, 17.2, and for the last ten years 16.9. The present year's rate shows an increase over the former of 2.8, the latter of 3.1 per 1,000.

The Birth rate in 1924 for the whole of England and Wales was 18.3 ; for the Rural Districts in England and Wales 18.4 ; for the Administrative County of the West Riding of Yorkshire 20.4 ; and for the Rural Districts of the West Riding of Yorkshire 22.9.

In 1925 the Birth rate in England and Wales was 18.3.

In the Records I received the number of Births given was 107, five of which were illegitimate.

In the Gisburn District

there were 21 males and 26 females, giving a total of 47 births.

In the Slaidburn District

there were 24 males and 15 females, giving a total of 39 births.

In the Clitheroe District.

there were 5 males and 9 females, giving a total of 14 births.

In the Whalley District

there were 5 males and 2 females, giving a total of 7 births.

Total	—	—	107
	55	52	

The number of Births during the first quarter was 27.  
 The number of Births during the second quarter was 33.  
 The number of Births during the third quarter was 24.  
 The number of Births during the last quarter was 23.

—	107
	Total.....

I also give the following table :—

	Gisburn			Slaidburn			Clitheroe			Whalley			Illegitimate	
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1st quater	4	7	11	6	5	11	2	2	4	1	0	1	2	0
2nd quartei	7	8	15	7	6	13	1	3	4	1	0	1	1	1
3rd quarter	4	5	9	5	2	7	1	3	4	3	1	4	0	1
4th quarter	6	6	12	6	2	8	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0
	21	26	47	24	15	39	5	9	14	5	2	7	3	2

There was an increase of 11 births in the Gisburn district.  
 There was an increase of 14 births in the Slaidburn district.  
 There was an increase of 6 births in the Clitheroe district.  
 There was an increase of 5 births in the Whalley district.

Giving a total increase of 36 births in the whole of the district as compared with the previous year.

## DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the district was 65. There were 7 deaths transferable to the district and one from the district, giving the nett number as 71. Thirty-four of these were males and thirty-seven females. With a population of 5,438 we get a death rate of 13.05 per 1,000.

Of the deaths transferable to the District one was transferred to the Gisburn, four to the Slaidburn and two to the Clitheroe district. There was one death transferable from the Slaidburn district.

Two deaths were uncertified and four inquests were held.

There were 2 deaths under 1 year of age = .36 per 1,000
There were 2 deaths between 2 and 5 years = 36 per 1,000
There were 2 deaths between 5 & 15 years = 36 per 1,000
There were 8 deaths between 25 & 45 years = 1.47 per 1,000
There were 17 deaths between 45 & 65 years = 3.12 per 1,000
There were 40 deaths of 65 years & upwards = 7.35 per 1000

There were no deaths from infectious disease and none of Infants from Tuberculosis or Diarrhoea.

There were two deaths of infants, one aged 3 days, one aged 2 weeks Cause of death in former case, was Premature Birth, in latter ill-defined cause, when an inquest was held

There were 109 births. Thus we get an Infantile Mortality of 18, as compared with 75 in the whole of England and Wales. This is the lowest since 1922, when it was 10 and as will be seen from the following table the lowest, with that exception, for a number of years.

In 1909 it was 58.
In 1910 it was 27.
In 1911 it was 80
In 1912 it was 53
In 1913 it was 65
In 1914 it was 40
In 1915 it was 90
In 1916 it was 29
In 1917 it was 57
In 1918 it was 28
In 1919 it was 30
In 1920 it was 59
In 1921 it was 41
In 1922 it was 10
In 1923 it was 32
In 1924 it was 94
In 1925 it was 18

In the Urban Districts of the West Riding of Yorkshire the Infantile death rate in 1924 was 133 in the Rural districts of the West Riding 44 and in the Rural district of England and Wales 63.

#### Of the 71 deaths in the district

19 males and 18 females were in the Gisburn District.  
 10 males and 11 females were in the Slaidburn District.  
 5 males and 8 females were in the Clitheroe District.  
 and no deaths in the Whalley District.

#### In the Gisburn district in

1st quarter	4 males and 5 females died, total 9
2nd quarter	4 males and 6 females died, total 10
3rd quarter	6 males and 2 females died, total 8
4th quarter	5 males and 5 females died, total 10

Total.....	19 .....	18	37
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In the Slaidburn district in

1st quarter		5 females died, total 5
2nd quarter	4 males and 1 female died,	total 5
3rd quarter	1 male and 2 females died,	total 3
4th quarter	5 males and 3 females died,	total 8
Total.....	10 .....	11
		21

In the Clitheroe district in

1st quarter	3 males and 3 females died,	total 6
2nd quarter	1 male and 1 female died,	total 2
3rd quarter	1 male and 1 female died,	total 2
4th quarter	3 females died,	total 3
Total.....	5 .....	8
		13

There were no deaths in the Horton or Middop townships of the Gisburn district ; in the Bashall Eaves township of the Clitheroe district ; or in the Whalley district.

The death rate, as stated above, in the district was 13.05 per 1,000. In England and Wales it was 12.2

The total number of deaths in the district in 1925 are shown in the following Table.

## MORTALITY TABLE.

CAUSES OF DEATH	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT (a)							Rate per 1000
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	
'Certified' (c) ....	69	2	..	2	2	..	7	17
'Uncertified' ....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
All causes	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Influenza .....	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diabetes .....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebral Haemorrhage .....	13	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Organic Heart Disease....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arterio-Sclerosis .....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other disease of respiratory organs .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis & Bright's Disease .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Deformity and Mal- formation, including Pre- mature Birth .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide .....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Defined Diseases....	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease ill-defined or unknown..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals .....	71	2	..	2	2	..	8	17
							40	13.05

The Death rate in England and Wales from Influenza was 0.32 and from Violence 0.47 as compared with 0.73 and 0.55 in the district.

In England and Wales—

92.1% deaths were certified, in the district 91.5  
 6.9% inquests were held, in the district 5.7  
 1.0% deaths were uncertified, in the district 2.8

The total Death Rate for previous years in the district is as follows :—

1909	....	12.0
1910	.....	10.3
1911	.....	13.5
1912	.....	9.2
1913	.....	12.2
1914	.....	11.1
1915	.....	11.7
1916	.....	10.0
1917	.....	11.2
1918	.....	16.6
1919	.....	11.1
1920	.....	11.7
1921	.....	10.2
1922	.....	10.4
1923	.....	8.8
1924	.....	15.1
1925	.....	13.0

The Death rate is, therefore, with the exception of last year the highest since 1918.

The average for the last five years is 11.5 and for the last ten years 11.8. This year's rate 13.05 shows an increase of 1.5 over the former and 1.2 over the latter.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

### 1—HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

None are so provided.

Blackburn Corporation has allotted to your Council two beds for the reception of Small-pox cases.

### 2—ANY INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

Nil.

### 3—AMBULANCE FACILITIES (a) *for infectious cases.*

(b) *for non-infectious and accident cases.*

There are no ambulance facilities.

### 4—CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Nil.

### 5—PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

The work is undertaken by the Sanitary Inspector, who is also the Surveyor to your Council, and myself. Half the salary in both instances is paid by the County Council.

### 6—PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

Almost all nursing is undertaken by the Ribblesdale Nursing Association. Neither the County Council nor the Local Authority subscribe towards the carrying out of the work; it is done by public subscription.

### 7—MIDWIVES.

There are no midwives in the district other than those employed by the Ribblesdale Nursing Association.

Two certificates have been given to Nurses of the above Association after nursing an infectious case, previous to resuming duty.

#### 8—CHEMICAL WORK.

A report was made in regard to the Stopper Lane water supply, but this will be given later in the report.

#### 9—LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

An arrangement has been made between the Fylde Water Board and the Local Authority to supply Slaidburn, Newton, Bowland Forest (Higher Division) and Bowland Forest (Lower Division) with water.

There are no important points in which the work of the Local Authority is related to, or is administered in co-operation with the medical and auxiliary services of National Health Insurance, or of the Voluntary hospitals, or of the Poor Law or of other agencies.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### 1—WATER.

Rimington, Stopper Lane, Gisburn, Grindleton, Great Mitton, West Bradford, Bolton-by-Bowland, Holden, Bashall Eaves, Waddington and Dunsop Bridge have water laid on to the houses.

Grindleton, West Bradford and Great Mitton are supplied by the Corporation of Clitheroe.

Rimington, Stopper Lane, Bolton-by-Bowland, Holden, Bashall Eaves, Waddington and Gisburn each collects its own water ; thus there are seven separate supplies.

Gisburn has two supplies of spring water.

The supply at Dunsop Bridge is owned by the Towneley Estate and is obtained from springs in the Whitendale Valley and is conveyed in pipes from this source to the village.

Whitewell is supplied by a spring in Hall Hill.

Easington will eventually be supplied by the Fylde Water Board.

Slaidburn, Newton, Paythorne, Newsholme and Gisburn Forest are supplied from shallow wells, troughs and pumps.

Sawley has a supply of spring water.

Holden has separate water supply from spring above the village.

New schemes are being prepared for the townships of Slaidburn and Sawley.

Sawley will be supplied by the Corporation of Clitheroe.

The supply to Grindleton will be extended and laid on to each house.

Slaidburn is having the water from one of the numerous springs in the village carried to each house. This will be very beneficial, as at present owing to the sanitation of the village the present supply is liable to very serious contamination.

Bolton-by-Bowland, Bashall Eaves and Waddington collect the water into open ponds, which are very liable to contamination.

In Paythorne there are numerous wells, which become dry in hot weather. At times of scarcity I understand that water is carried from the river for drinking purposes. The Council has acquired the right to take water from Whelpstone Crags. This would be very suitable for the supply of Paythorne, Gisburn Forest and Bolton-by-Bowland.

Bolton-by-Bowland could also be supplied from a spring in Holden. The Sanitary Inspector informs me that near the village there is an excellent spring, which would be capable of supplying a town of 10,000 inhabitants. At present it is running to waste.

The supplies at Bolton-by-Bowland and Stopper Lane were intermittent during the year.

At Bolton-by-Bowland for a period of 14 days, the water supply was turned off, excepting for two hours in the morning and two in the evening.

I received a report that the supply at Rimington School, which is situated in Stopper Lane, was unsatisfactory and intermittent. I visited the school on September 8th and found that the School, eleven houses, a warehouse and slaughterhouse were supplied by a spring, which runs into a tank 18ft. by 6ft. by 6ft. During the drought the places only at the lowest point were being supplied with water, the tank being almost empty. The scholars were obtaining water from an open well in Rake's Field. Possibly the sore throats prevalent amongst the Scholars resulted in consequence. Besides the tank and the supply in Rake's Field there is a further supply between the windmill and the tank, which could be utilised.

I append report of the three supplies :—

#### RIMINGTON WATER SUPPLY.

No. 1—Stopper Lane.

No. 2—Old Lane, Nr. Windmill.

No. 3—Rake's Field, Stoops Farm.

##### Appearance

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Grains per gallon			
Total Solid Matters ....	33.0	26.0	23.0
Chlorine (combined) ....	1.0	.90	.90
Nitrates .....	None	None	None
Nitrogen as Nitrates ....	None	None	None
Free Ammonia .....	.0014	.0049	None
Albuminoid Ammonia	.0042	.0035	.0021
Lead .....	None	None	None
Total Hardness (Clark's Scale) ....	28.0	20.0	19.0

Nos. 1 and 2 are of reasonable organic purity. The only disadvantage is the hardness.

No. 3 is a water of the very highest organic purity, hard, but not harder than many well waters in regular use.

The present source does not undergo proper filtration. I consider the best source for supplying Stopper Lane would be from the Rimington supply.

Later I am informed that the tank was emptied. A serious leakage was found, which has since been repaired.

Numerous houses at Waddington have some kind of porous filter fitted to the taps to free the water of its muddy appearance.

There are no standpipes and no waters liable to have plumbago-solvent action.

Besides the above supplies several farms in the district have each their own supply.

It was reported at the meeting in January that the consumption of water at Grindleton for

61 days was	753000 gallons
28 days was	292000 gallons

— — — — —  
Total.....89 days was 1045000 gallons

At the meeting in July the consumption of water for the quarter was stated to be 1,074,000 gallons.

I give the following table showing the number of houses supplied from works directly to the houses.

	Supplied by	No. of houses	Population	Census 1921
1—Grindleton	Clitheroe Corporation ....	95 .....	715	
2—Waddington	Own Supply .....	141 .....	652	
3—Gisburn	Own Supply .....	81 .....	416	
4—Bolton-by-Bowland	Own Supply..... and Holden Own Supply .....	53 .....	{ 633	
5—West Bradford,	Clitheroe Corporation	48 .....		
6—Great Mitton	Clitheroe Corporation....	30 .....	213	
7—Rimington	Own Supply .. . . . .	26 .....	{ 362	
8—Stopper Lane	Own Supply .....	15 .....		
9—Bashall Eaves, Sir Jas. Worsley	Taylor's scheme..... Talbot Bridge Hydraulie Rain Scheme ..... Blaeburn Corporation ..	16 .....	{ 235	
		5 .....		
		3 .....		
	Total .....	519 .....	3567	

At the Census 1921 there were 1,347 inhabited houses and the population was 5,631.

The 519 houses represent 38% of the total houses in the district and the population of the villages supplied 3,567—represents 63% of the population. It will be seen that 25% of the houses are not directly supplied from the works in each township.

The only place in the district not mentioned in the above table and which has water laid on to the houses is Dunsop Bridge.

## 2—RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There have been complaints at Holden and Waddington in regard to the pollution of the works at the respective places.

I visited Holden on August 27th and found the present method for the disposal of sewage very unsatisfactory.

The sewage went straight into an open tank, which was carried directly into the brook about a quarter of a mile away. These are two methods of dealing with this which are under consideration :

- (1) Septic tank and broad irrigation.
- (2) Septic tank and mechanical filters.

One of these methods should be carried into effect without delay.

During my visit I found that at Holden Dairy sufficient care was not taken to prevent the whey flowing from the building to the brook. This was another source of pollution.

There was a sample of the effluent from the Holden tanks taken for analysis, but so far I have not ascertained the result.

It was suggested that after the drought the pollution at Waddington would cease, owing to a greater supply of water being available to flush the land. I am assured that, in consequence of the water being distributed more evenly over the surface of the land there is better filtration and that the result is considered to be very satisfactory.

There is a risk of pollution at West Bradford and possibly at Paythorne.

### 3—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Gisburn, Waddington, Bolton-by-Bowland and Holden are sewered. The three former are treated on the broad land irrigation system.

The gradients at Gisburn are very unsatisfactory, necessitating monthly flushing of the sewers. The distributing channels are in a bad state of repair and require renewing or relaying throughout. There is no settling tank. The Sanitary Inspector considers the probable cost would be £200.

I have referred to Waddington in an earlier part of the report (*Rivers and Streams*).

The Bolton-by-Bowland scheme is very satisfactory.

Holden village has been mentioned in a previous part of the report. There is a suggestion that the land may consist of boulder clay. If this be the case a septic tank and a mechanical filter are recommended. If not, a septic tank and broad irrigation would be the better scheme.

Hollins Village, under the control of the Fylde Water Board is sewered by tank and mechanical filter and is very satisfactory.

Grindleton, West Bradford, Slaidburn and Newton require sewerage.

It was suggested several years ago that a scheme be carried out at Grindleton.

The sewage from numerous houses in West Bradford is carried to a covered tank. This is emptied periodically by your council and is carried to a refuse tip. This ought to be remedied immediately.

A careful inspection has been made at Slaidburn and Newton. The sanitation in both places is very bad and a scheme in either place would be beneficial. The suggestion has been made that Slaidburn be sewered immediately.

The disposal of sewage at Paythorne is very unsatisfactory. It passes into open ditches, which gives rise to a serious nuisance in the neighbourhood. A scheme should be prepared, as has been suggested, to lay a 6-in stoneware pipe sewer in the ditch to a tank and filter.

#### 4—CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of privies with open middens is 375, with covered middens 255. There are 378 pail closets, 84 water closets and no waste water closets. No privies have been reconstructed as water closets, but 14 have been converted to pail closets.

The number of additional water closets is 5, one in old property and 4 in new property.

The Local Authority has no definite policy for the ultimate abolition of privies.

Slaidburn is closely built, but no steps have been taken with a view to having all closets converted to the water carriage system.

The particulars were obtained from the dustman, who visits the seven townships, Gisburn, Bolton-by-Bowland and Holden, Grindleton, West Bradford, Waddington, Newton and Slaidburn.

No particulars have so far been obtained in respect to Rimington, Paythorne, Newholme, Tosside, Great Mitton and Dunsop Bridge in the Bowland Forest (H.D.)

## 5—SCAVENGING.

This work is done by your Council, at Gisburn, Bolton-by-Bowland and Holden, Grindleton, West Bradford, Waddington, Newton and Slaidburn.

The refuse is carried to a tip. The total amount taken during the year has been 480 tons and the total annual cost is £260.

The work at Slaidburn was previously carried out by a Contractor.

Notice has been given to the owners of property in Bolton-by-Bowland to provide moveable ashbins, but so far few conversions have been made from the fixed receptacles in use.

## 6—SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Twenty-six Nuisance Inspections were made. There were 26 informal notices, 24 of which were complied with. No statutory notices were served. The nuisances chiefly refer to Slaidburn and Bolton-by-Bowland.

To mention some of these in the case of three houses the drains went directly into the brook.

In two houses the closets discharged directly into the brook.

The closet of one house was adjoining the pantry.

One slopstone drain was untrapped.

A slaughterhouse was generally dirty and the drain discharged into a dyke.

Three houses had no ashbins.

A workshop was found to be exceedingly dangerous and appeared to be ready to tumble down at any moment.

In some cases there was only one closet to two houses.

The cowsheds of an owner of a slaughterhouse were in a very bad condition.

I append the report of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Watford.

COUNCIL OFFICES,  
BANK END,  
WELLGATE, CLITHEROE.  
30th April, 1926.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the following Report on the Sanitary Work in your District for the 12 months ending the 31st December, 1925 :—

Inspections have been carried out in all parts of the district and a house-to-house inspection at Bolton-by-Bowland and Slaidburn. Owners have been notified of Sanitary defects, and at Bolton-by-Bowland the work of placing the property in a Sanitary condition has commenced. At Slaidburn there is still a considerable number of insanitary dwellings but the owner of the property has promised that he will make a start with the work of improving his property during the next few weeks. During the year, 24 nuisances have been abated.

Plans have been passed by you during 1925 for the erection of two new dwelling-houses. Four new houses have been completed and in one instance the Council have paid the owner a subsidy of £75. At the present time two houses are in course of erection.

Inspection of Factories and Workshops have been carried out and it has been found necessary to order lime-washing in four cases.

Your Council have Bye-Laws with respect to slaughter-houses of which there are ten in your district. In connection with the slaughtering of cattle, 114 inspections have been made during the year.

During the prevalence of the Foot and Mouth Disease the Council granted permission for the slaughtering of cattle on farms where there was no licensed slaughterhouse, but subject to at least 24 hours notice in writing being given.

There have been 148 inspections of Dairies and Cowsheds during the year and in several cases structural improvements have been carried out. There are still many cow-sheds in this district with insufficient lighting.

Your Council have now decided to carry out a scheme of water supply for the parish of Slaidburn where the existing arrangements are inadequate. If sanction to the proposed scheme is obtained from the Ministry of Health, it is anticipated that the work will be commenced during 1926. The extension of the Grindleton Water Supply to Sawley parish is under consideration. During the year, numerous complaints have been received that the water supplied to Bolton-by-Bowland village is unfit for drinking purposes. There is also a serious shortage of water in the Paythorne and Gisburn Forest areas. At Stopper Lane in Rimington parish there was a shortage of water due to a leakage in the reservoir. The analyst's report on the Waddington Water Supply was not altogether satisfactory owing to slight contamination of vegetable origin. Grindleton, West Bradford and Mitton have excellent water supplies obtained from the Clitheroe Corporation's mains.

There are Sewage Disposal works at Bolton-by-Bowland, Holden, Gisburn and Waddington. The West Riding Rivers Board have complained to the Council about the unsatisfactory state of the effluent from the Holden Sewage Works and have requested that steps should be taken to construct works which shall effectively purify the sewage and prevent further pollution of the stream. The difficulty of purifying the Holden sewage is considerably increased by the addition of the trade effluent turned into the sewers from

Holden Dairy. It is about thirty years since the Gisburn Sewage Works were constructed and your Council will find it necessary to renew the whole of the stoneware distributing channels which are in a very poor state of repair, thus preventing the even distribution of the sewage over the irrigation area. A satisfactory effluent has been obtained from the Waddington Sewage Disposal Works. The Bolton-by-Bowland Sewage Works are dealing with the sewage from this village in an excellent manner.

Scavenging is carried out by your Council in the parishes of West Bradford, Bolton-by-Bowland, Gisburn, Grindleton, Newton and Slaidburn, Waddington. The scavenging of Slaidburn is now done by your Council by direct labour instead of by Contract.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

**P. A. WATFORD**

M.Inst.M.& Cy.E., Cert.R.San.I.

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

There has been a case of anthrax on a farm at Bolton-by-Bowland.

#### 7—SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There are no Bye-Laws for such abatement.

#### 8—PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

There are two Knackers' Yards. Two inspections have been made. They were found to be satisfactory.

#### 9—OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

There is a lack of well paved yards in the district.

## 10—SCHOOLS.

The following Schools have been closed during the year :

School	Cause of Closure	Period of Closure	Percentage of attendance
1 Paythorne	Influenza	Jan. 13 to Jan. 20	42%
2 Bashall Eaves	Influenza	Jan. 23 to Jan. 30	42%
3 Waddington & West Bradford	Measles	Feb. 2 to Feb. 16	52%
		Feb. 18 to Feb. 25	25%
4 Grindleton	Influenza	Feb. 5 to Feb. 16	49%
5 Great Mitton	Measles & Influenza	March 5 to March 23rd	45%
6 Slaidburn	Measles	Dec. 14 to Dec. 22	7%

It will be seen that with the exception of Slaidburn School all the closures were made in the first quarter of the year.

It is very likely that the epidemic at Great Mitton was one of Measles, the earlier symptoms being mistaken for Influenza.

The further closure at Waddington and West Bradford School was the result of a visit I made on February 17th, after the school had re-opened. I found the attendance very small and, therefore, advised further closure.

The attendance at Slaidburn School in December was only 7%. As the classes would have terminated on December 22nd, this enabled the closure to operate until the re-opening of the School after the Christmas holidays, January 6th, 1926.

On January 28th the Headmistress of the Sawley School informed me that 16 out of 47 children were absent, owing to colds. In a further report she stated that 6 of these children would probably be returning on February 2nd. No action was taken.

I visited Bolton-by-Bowland School on November 24th. Seven cases of Measles were reported. Four were in boys, aged 13 years, 11 years, 10 years and 9 years, three in girls aged 13, 6 and 4 respectively. The total roll was 65. In the adult school I found that only two out of 31 scholars had not had measles. There were 14 scholars in the infant department present. Most of them had not been affected with the disease. Eight children under 7 years of age were sent home. At an isolated farm a boy aged 9 years suffered from the disease. His sister was excused attendeee.

On November 27th Mr. Douglas reported that only 58 out of 112 scholars were present at Waddington and West Bradford School. Coughs were prevalent and whooping cough was incorrectly suspected. No action was taken.

The attendeee at Dale Head School, owing to Mumps, on November 26th was 64%, on December 10th 41%. It had improved by December 15th.

The attendeee at Tosside on December 10th, owing to Measles, was 58% and on December 14th 54%. This School was not closed.

During the latter months of the year, new regulations were given in a memorandum issued jointly by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education on "Closure of and Exclusion from School." Hitherto it has been possible to close Schools partly on financial grounds, when epidemics of infectious disease were present, owing to the loss of grant from the diminished attendeee. As there is now no financial loss incurred from a lowered attendance, it is inadvisable to order the closure of schools, except for medical reasons.

Further it is stated that the closure of a School should be a rare and exceptional occurrence.

Inspections have been made of the 16 Schools in the district with the following results.

## 1—GREAT MITTON.

- (a) Portion of concrete in playground in poor repair.
- (b) Urinal drains directly into brook. There is no gully trap.
- (c) Water supply is from the Corporation of Clitheroe. This ought to be carried to flush urinal. When visited the closets were found to be in a very dirty condition and there was insufficient ventilation in the closets.

## 2—BASHALL EAVES.

- (a) Gravel playground fairly satisfactory.
- (b) On occasion of visit there was uncovered ashpit which was overflowing.
- (c) There are complaints in regard to the muddy condition of the water supply.
- (d) The pail closets and urinals were very clean in contrast to Great Mitton.

## 3—WHITEWELL.

The small yard adjoining closets and at the rear of the school was in a very bad state of repair.

## 4—DUNSOP BRIDGE.

- (a) The boys' closets were in a bad state of repair.
- (b) The backs of the urinals were falling away and in a generally dirty condition.
- (c) The girls' closets were in a good state of repair and very clean in contrast to the boys'.
- (d) The ventilation of the school has recently been improved and is very satisfactory.

**5—PAYPHONE.**

- (a) Closet accommodation satisfactory.
- (b) General conditions of School Buildings is satisfactory.
- (c) There is a shortage of water during dry periods.

**6—GRINDLETON LANE ENDS.**

The sanitary condition of this school has been very greatly improved during the year. New closets have been provided in addition to new drainage.

**7—SLAIDBURN.**

- (a) Closet accommodation satisfactory.
- (b) General condition of School buildings satisfactory.
- (c) In common with the whole of Slaidburn the school requires a good water supply.

**8—NEWTON SCHOOL.**

- (a) Closet accommodation satisfactory.
- (b) General condition of the School building satisfactory.

**9—DALE HEAD.**

- (a) The condition of the closets is now satisfactory. There have been complaints that the closets were not kept clean.
- (b) The water supply is satisfactory.
- (c) The buildings are in a satisfactory condition.

**10—TOSSIDE.**

- (a) An improvement could be effected in the closet accommodation.
- (b) The general condition of the buildings is fair.
- (c) The water supply is very unsatisfactory and in dry weather fails entirely.

## 11—WADDINGTON AND WEST BRADFORD.

- (a) The closets were found to be in a very unsatisfactory condition.
- (b) The buildings were very satisfactory.

## 12—GRINDELTON.

- (a) Closet accommodation satisfactory.
- (b) Also School buildings.
- (c) Water supply.

## 13—BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND.

- (a) Closet accommodation satisfactory.
- (b) Also buildings
- (c) Water supply is very bad and in hot weather is stated to be a brown coloured liquid.

## 14—RIMINGTON.

- (a) Closet accommodation satisfactory.
- (b) Additional washing basins have been put in during the year.
- (c) The water supply failed during last summer.

## 15—GISBURN.

- (a) School Buildings—The south and east walls are damp. A portion of the south wall is in a bad state of repair ; during a storm water makes its way into the building. The other parts of the buildings appear to be very satisfactory.
- (b) Water supply is satisfactory.
- (c) Water closets are provided. These are satisfactory.

## 16—SAWLEY.

- (a) School buildings are satisfactory.
- (b) Water supply is unsatisfactory.
- (c) Pail closets—found to be satisfactory.
- (d) School has an uncovered ashpit. On date of visit this required emptying.
- (e) School has a gravel playground.

## HOUSING.

### I.—GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE AREA :—

#### (a) *General housing conditions.*

These could be very considerably improved. Of a number inspected, chiefly at Bolton-by-Bowland, Slaidburn and Newton, noticeable defects such as defective drainage, an unsatisfactory water supply, insufficient closet accommodation and defective yard paving were very frequent. Further details will be given in a table appended later.

#### (b) 1—*Extent of shortage or excess of houses.*

The shortage is most marked at Grindleton, Gisburn West Bradford and Waddington. There is no excess of houses.

#### 2—*Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage.*

A scheme has been adopted for the erection of 20 houses by private enterprise under the Housing Act, 1923, for which a subsidy of £75 per house is granted. Only four houses at Waddington have been erected under this scheme.

The Corporation of Preston—not under the above scheme—has erected a house in the Trough of Bowland.

#### (c) *Information as to any important changes in population during the period under review or anticipated in the future.*

Hollins Village has been built by the Fylde Water Board, which is taking water from the Dale Head district. The village is in a very sanitary condition.

## II.—OVERCROWDING.

### 1—*Extent.*

There was no case of overcrowding found amongst the houses inspected during the year.

I am indebted to Dr. Kaye for the following tables which he has forwarded me.

TABLE I.  
BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT.

PARTICULARS EXTRACTED FROM CENSUS, 1921.

Township	Population 1921	Private families and dwellings			Rooms occupied	Rooms per person
		Private families	Population in private families	Structurally separate dwellings occupied		
BASHALL EAVES .....	235	45	235	45	325	1.38
BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND .....	633	146	625	145	838	1.34
BOWLAND FOREST (HIGH).....	197	47	186	46	257	1.38
BOWLAND FOREST (LOW).....	263	48	263	48	392	1.49
EASINGTON .....	273	44	256	44	295	1.15
GISBURN .....	416	92	378	92	512	1.35
GISBURN FOREST .....	254	43	224	43	255	1.14
GREAT MITTON .....	213	35	206	35	271	1.32
GRINDLETON .....	715	172	689	172	891	1.29
HORTON .....	86	16	86	16	109	1.27
MIDDOP .....	55	10	55	10	72	1.31
NEWSHOLME .....	59	10	59	10	66	1.12
NEWTON .....	263	59	263	59	339	1.29
PAYTHORNE .....	125	23	125	23	134	1.07
RIMINGTON .....	362	80	352	80	426	1.21
SAWLEY .....	140	29	140	29	174	1.24
SLAIDBURN .....	349	92	349	92	560	1.60
WADDINGTON .....	652	163	622	163	845	1.36
WEST BRADFORD .....	341	83	329	83	377	1.15
	5631	1237	5442	1235	7138	1.31

**BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT**  
**EXTRACT FROM CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES FOR 1921.**  
**OCCUPATIONS BY SEX.**  
**TABLE IV.**

Code No.		Occupation	Males	Fe- males
	Total Population.....		2780	2851
	Aged 0—11.....		603	563
	Aged 12 and upwards.....		2177	2288
000	I.	Fishermen .....	..	..
010-039	II.	Agricultural Occupations.....	1169	65
040-079	III.	Mining and Quarrying Occupations.....	6	..
080-099	IV.	Makers of Coke, Lime, Cement &c.....	1	..
100-139	V.	Makers of Bricks, Pottery, Glass.....	4	..
140-159	VI.	Workers in Chemicals, Paints &c.....	1	..
160-79	VII.	Metal Workers.....	42	1
280-99	VIII.	Workers in Precious Metals.....	..	..
300-19	IX.	Electrical Apparatus Makers, Fitters &c.	3	..
320-29	X.	Makers of Watches &c.....	1	..
330-49	XI.	Workers in Skins, Leather Goods Makers	..	..
350-99	XII.	Textile Workers.....	129	191
400-29	XIII.	Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress .....	11	35
430- 69	XIV.	Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco..	10	4
470-09	XV.	Workers in Wood, &c.....	50	..
510-59	XVI.	Paper Workers, Printers &c.....	4	2
560-89	XVII.	Builders, Bricklayers &c.....	93	1
590-99	XVIII.	Painters and Decorators.....	8	..
600-39	XIX.	Workers in other Materials.....	1	..
640-89	XX.	Workers in Mixed and Undefined Materials.....	1	..
690-99	XXI.	Persons in Gas, Water, Electricity Supply	6	..
700-69	XXII.	Transport Workers.....	90	4
770-99	XXIII.	Commercial and Financial Occupations..	75	28
800-15	XXIV.	Public Administration and Defence....	17	7
820-79	XXV.	Professional Occupations.....	38	44
880-99	XXVI.	Persons Employed in Entertainments &c.	2	..
900-29	XXVII.	Persons employed in Personal Service..	82	263
930-39	XXVIII.	Clerks, Draughtsmen, Typists, &c.....	22	10
940-49	XXIX.	Warehousemen, &c.....	8	3
950-54	XXX.	Stationary Engine Drivers, &c.....	5	..
960-89	XXXI.	All other Occupations.....	70	3
		Total Occupied.....	1949	661
990-99	XXXII.	Unoccupied and Retired.....	228	1627
		Total Occupied and Unoccupied.....	2177	2288

The figures in the above table include :—

Occupation Code No.	Occupation	Number of Persons
011	Farmers .....	470 males
012	Farmers Sons, &c. ....	230 males
022-4	Agricultural labourers .....	355 males
370	Weavers.....	64 males
900	Domestic Servants .....	162 females 202 females

**TABLE II.**

## **BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT.**

PARTICULARS EXTRACTED FROM CENSUS, 1921

BUILDINGS, DWELLINGS, ROOMS AND FAMILIES

(Information not given for Parishes separately)

Buildings			Population 1921		Dwellings occupied by non-private families (excluded from columns g-p)	Structurally separate		dwellings occupied by private families or vacant.						
In course of erection	Completed					Vacant on Census Night	Occupied by Caretaker Included in columns k to p	1-3 rooms	4-5 rooms	6-8 rooms	9 or more rooms	Total dwellings	Total rooms	
Col. a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	k.	l.	m.	n.	o.	p.	
4	....	1298	5297	I. Undivided Private houses .....	8	90	....	183	544	461	102	1290	7375	
....	....	....	....	II. Structurally divided Private houses .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	....	21	34	III. Blocks of Flats, Tenements, &c .....	2	1	....	1	8	10	13	32	270	
....	1	123	15	IV. Shops .....	9	2	....	4	2	....	....	6	14	
5	144	1347	5631	V. Others .....										
				Total.....	19	93	....	188	554	471	I15	1328	7659	
				Principal buildings in Group V (Others) above :—										
				Offices, Factories, Warehouses Workshops.		Vacant on Census Night .....			15	43	25	10	93	521
				Hotels		Dwellings occupied by 1 private family.....		173	510	445	105	1233	7125	
				Institutions		Dwellings occupied by 2 private families .....		....	1	1	....	2	13	
				Places of Worship		Dwellings occupied by 3 or more private families .....		....	....	....	....	....	....	
				Places of Amusement.		Total dwellings occupied by private families	No. .... % ....	173 14	511 41	446 36	105 9	1235 100	7138 ....	
						Total private families therein .....		173	512	447	105	1237	....	

TABLE III.

## BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT.

PARTICULARS EXTRACTED FROM CENSUS, 1921.

(Information not given for Parishes separately).

Private families classified by size of family, rooms occupied and Density of Occupation.

No. of persons in family.	Number of private families occupying the following number of rooms.									Total private families		Population in private families	Rooms occupied	Density of Occupation.				
										No.	%			Population at following densities of occupation (rooms per person).				
	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10 and over						.under .3	.3 and under .5	.5 and under .7	.7 and under 1.0	
Cols. a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	j.	k.	l.	m.	n.	o.	p.	q.	r.	
1	2	12	21	23	12	3	2	2	77	6.2	77	297	3.86	....	....	....	....	
2	8	42	61	56	23	6	3	199	16.1	398	899	2.26	....	....	6	16	76	
3	2	37	63	49	69	16	2	238	19.2	714	1203	1.68	....	....	16	65	160	
4	1	4	19	37	57	48	26	11	203	16.4	812	1174	1.45	4	....	120	150	
5	13	32	40	61	30	9	185	15.0	925	1144	1.24	....	....	....	21	56	224	
6	4	16	25	55	12	6	118	9.5	708	727	1.03	....	....	8	112	144	99	
7	3	8	10	45	15	6	87	7.0	609	578	0.95	....	....	9	117	60	70	
8	1	3	11	18	17	4	54	4.4	432	382	0.88	....	....	10	11	22	33	
9	1	1	6	12	10	7	36	2.9	324	289	0.89	....	....	12	12	24	24	
10	1	3	5	5	5	4	18	1.5	180	171	0.95	....	....	11	11	22	33	
11	1	1	1	2	1	2	5	0.7	99	111	1.12	....	....	12	12	24	24	
12	1	1	2	2	1	3	6	0.5	72	65	0.90	....	....	....	39	39	13	
13	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	0.5	78	62	0.79	....	....	....	....	....	....	
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.1	14	36	2.57	....	....	....	....	....	....	
15 and over	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Total private families	3	26	141	245	270	345	142	65	1237	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Population in private families	6	50	420	839	1102	1772	805	448	....	....	5442	....	....	4	71	637	993	
Rooms occupied	3	52	423	980	1350	2220	1177	933	....	....	....	7138	1.31	....	....	....	....	

It will be seen from Table I that the average rooms per person vary from 1.07 at Paythorne to 1.60 at Slaidburn.

The average number of rooms per person in the whole of the district is 1.31.

The townships at or below this figure are Paythorne, Newholme, Gisburn Forest, Easington, West Bradford, Rimington, Sawley, Horton, Newton, Grindleton and Middop.

Those above this figure are Great Mitton, Bolton-by-Bowland, Gisburn, Waddington, Bowland Forest (Higher Division), Bashall Eaves, Bowland Forest (Lower Division), and Slaidburn.

At Grindleton in private families, population is 689, the total population is 715, a difference of 26.

The figures at—

Gisburn Forest are 224 and 254, a difference of 30.

Waddington are 622 and 652, a difference of 30.

Gisburn are 378 and 416, a difference of 38.

Table II. shows that there were 1,298 private dwellings with a population of 5,297, 34 shops containing dwellings with a population of 190, and 15 other—population 144—giving the total population as 5,631.

In addition there were 144 buildings, not containing dwellings.

Of the dwellings occupied by private families during Census night,

173 or 14%	had 1—3 rooms.
511 or 41%	had 4—5 rooms.
446 or 36%	had 6—8 rooms.
105 or 9%	had 9 or more rooms.

---

Total	1235	100%
-------	------	------

The total rooms occupied by private families were 7,138. There were 93 dwellings vacant on Census night.

- 15 of these had 1—3 rooms.
- 43 of these had 4—5 rooms.
- 25 of these had 6—8 rooms.
- 10 of these had 9 or more rooms.

Total 93

The total rooms vacant were 521.

The following cases of overcrowding may be observed from Table III.

- A family of 4 persons occupying 1 room
- Three families of 7 persons occupying 3 rooms.
- One family of 8 persons occupying 3 rooms.
- One family of 10 persons occupying 3 rooms.
- One family of 9 persons occupying 4 rooms.
- One family of 12 persons occupying 4 rooms.
- One family of 11 persons occupying 5 rooms.
- Two families of 13 occupying 6—7 rooms.

The total number of houses, therefore, in which one room is occupied by more than 2 persons is 10.

The population at the following densities of occupation (rooms per person).

.3 is 4  
.3 and under .5 is 71

## OVERCROWDING.

TABLE IV.

It will be seen from the above Table that 1,166 were aged 0—11 years and 4,465 aged 12 years and upwards. Of the latter 1234 were engaged in Agricultural occupation. Of the latter 320 were engaged in Textile work. Of the latter 345 were employed in Personal service. 1855 were unoccupied and retired.

Total 3754

The total number of persons 12 years and upwards being 4,465, this accounts for 84% of the population at the Census.

There were 502 farmers, 355 agricultural labourers and 202 domestic servants.

## II.—HOUSING.

### (2) *Causes*

This is chiefly due to the shortage of houses and also to the defective condition of the existing houses.

### (3) *Measures taken or contemplated for dealing with over-crowding.*

No measures have been taken.

### (4)—*Principal cases of overcrowding during the year 1925, and action taken.*

No action was taken during 1925.

## III.—FITNESS OF HOUSES.

### (1)—a. *General standard of housing in the area.*

This is generally bad and few could be placed in the first standard.

### b. *General character of the defects found to exist in unfit houses.*

From a table appended later it will be seen that the chief defects are defective water supply, defective drainage, defective closet accommodation, defective ashpit accommodation and defective paving. In addition dampness, defective roofs and defective windows have been noticed.

### c. *How far defects are due to the lack of proper management and supervision by owners, or to acts of waste or neglect by tenants.*

I should attribute the cause of the defects chiefly to the lack of proper management and supervision by owners. In very few instances are the repairs recommended carried out.

(2) *General action taken as regards unfit houses under :—*

- a. *Public Health Acts.*
- b. *The Housing Acts.*

Notices are served but compulsory measures are not taken for the improvement of the property.

During the year 188 houses were inspected. In 112 of these the following defects were found.

Defective roofs .....	4
Defective windows.....	3
Dampness .....	13
Defective drainage.....	35
Eaves gutters in poor repair....	7
Water supply unsatisfactory....	85
Insufficient Closet accommoda- tion .....	56
Defective Yard paving.....	48

These inspections are given in more detail in the following table : -

RURAL DISTRICT OF BOWLAND.  
MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR YEAR 1925.  
TABULAR REPORT ON HOUSING.

NAME OF TOWNSHIP	Houses inspected	Water Supply Unsatisfactory	Damp Houses	Defective Drainage	Defective Buildings	Defective Windrows	Defective Rocks	Defective Windrows	Defective Closest Accommodation	Defective Ashpit Accommodation	Defective Ashpit Accommodation	Defective Pavings	Defective Lightings	New Houses	Totals			
BASHALL EAVES .....	5	5	5	1	4	3	2	14	21	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND .....	37	37	6	11	11	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
BOWLAND FOREST (HIGH) .....			7						3	2								
BOWLAND FOREST (LOW) .....			9						2									
BRADFORD WEST .....			5	1	1	1	1											
EASINGTON .....			16	7	1	2	1			2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
GIBSBURN .....			7	7	1	2	1			4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
GIBSBURN FOREST .....			9															
GRINDLETON .....			4															
HORTON .....			2															
MIDDOP .....			14	6	6	6	6	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MYTON GREAT .....			6	7	7	8	7	13	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
NEWSHOLME .....			14	7	7	8	7	13	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
NEWTON .....			29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
PAYTHORNE .....			17															
RIMMINGTON .....																		
SAWLEY .....																		
SLAIDBURN .....																		
WADDINGTON .....																		
Total .....	188	85	13	35	7	4	3	56	47	48	2	5	493					

Five notices were served for these during the latter part of the year.

Of the 52 houses recorded in 1924 under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, a total number of 19 houses had defects remedied as follows :—

Improved Closet Accommodation	10
New Yard Paving.....	1
Roofs Repaired.....	2
New Eaves Gutters.....	4
New Drainage.....	7
Windows Repaired.....	2

The majority of the defects which have not been remedied are in the townships of Bolton-by-Bowland and Slaidburn.

(3) *Difficulties in remedying unfitness.*

The chief difficulties in remedying unfitness, either under the Public Health Acts or under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, are the lack of enforcement of the various Acts to improve the general housing conditions.

No special measures have been taken or suggested, including, for example, any special action to secure improved management of property by owners or better care of property by tenants ; or for the gradual carrying out of repairs to agreed arrangements ; there is no special method of dealing with unfit back-to-back houses or other types of insanitary property.

(4) *Conditions, so far as they affect housing, as regards water supply, closet accommodation and refuse disposal, together with measures taken during the year in these matters.*

At Slaidburn and Sawley as mentioned in previous part of report (*v. p.p. 13*).

Schemes for water supplies to the houses in the respective villages are being prepared.

A report has been made in regard to the shortage of water at Stopper Lane during the drought (*see pages 14, and 15*).

Complaints have been made in regard to the disposal of sewage at Holden and Waddington. (*see pages 16 and 17*).

The conditions in regard to sewage disposal in numerous villages, particularly West Bradford (*see page 18*), Gisburn (*see page 17*) and Paythorne (*see page 18*) could be improved

Slaidburn requires sewerage (*see page 17 and 18*,) Also Grindleton, West Bradford and Newton (*see pages 17 and 18*).

Notice has been served on owners of property at Bolton-by-Bowland to supply moveable ashbins (*see page 19*).

The number of privies and covered middens in the seven townships—Gisburn, Bolton-by-Bowland, Holden, Grindleton, West Bradford, Waddington, Newton and Slaidburn, is stated to be 630 (*see pages 18*).

14 privies have been converted to pail closets during the year (*see page 18*).

The water supplies at Slaidburn, Newton, Paythorne, Newholme and Gisburn Forest are unsatisfactory. (*see page 13*).

The water supply at Bolton-by-Bowland has been intermittent during the year (*see pages 13 and 14*), and is very unsatisfactory. (*see report School page 26*).

Complaints have been made of the water supply at Waddington (*see page 15*), and of the supply at Bashall Eaves (*see report School page 25*).

#### IV.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Slaidburn, especially the centre of the village, could be considered an unhealthy area.

The houses have been reported on.

It has been agreed to supply water to each house (*see page 13*), and to replace the privies by pail closets.

To improve it efficiently the village should be sewered. (*see pages 17 and 18*).

V. BYE-LAWS RELATING TO HOUSES, TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, AND TO TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, &C.:—

- (1) *As to working of existing bye-laws.*  
There are no bye-laws in force.
- (2) *As to need for new bye-laws or revision of existing bye-laws.*  
Bye-laws are very necessary for the district.

VI—GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

No action bearing on the Public Health, not covered by the above particulars, has been taken during the year by the Local Authority in connection with overcrowding, insanitary property and housing.

VII.—WHETHER UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS OR THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

No action has been taken to provide information as to proper use of household fittings, such as sinks, water closets, &c.

The Sanitary Inspector has given strict instructions to the scavenger that all household refuse must be disposed of as far as possible by burning.

In the following table showing Housing Statistics for the year 1925 it will be noticed that one house was found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

A closing order had been made in a previous year. Even though this was in force a family came to reside there and a second order had been made, so far with no effect. I visited this house on October 15th and found the following defects, many of them very serious ones.

The house was very damp, particularly the outside wall abutting on lane.

The floor of kitchen and adjoining rooms was very damp.

The Closet was not ventilated and had to be emptied from entrance.

There were no eavessgutters on road side.

The windows would not open.

The stairs were very bad and also very dangerous, being held up by a stake.

The pantry was on the right of the fireplace in the kitchen and was not ventilated.

The sink waste was not trapped.

There was an oak beam left in wall on gable. This wall is dangerous as also is the mill adjoining.

## **HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925**

### **NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR :**

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under b).....	5
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
1—By the Local Authority.....	Nil.
2—By other bodies or persons.....	5

### **1—Unfit Dwelling-Houses**

#### **INSPECTION—**

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	188
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and reordred under the Housing (Inspeetion of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925....	112

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	111

*2—Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers..... Nil.

*3—Action under Statutory Powers.*

**A—PROCEEDING UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1925.**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	69
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners.....	14
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners....	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil.

**B—PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners.....	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners....	Nil.

**C—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 11, 14 AND 15 OF THE HOUSING ACT 1925.**

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders.....	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....	Nil.

- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit..... Nil.
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... Nil.
- (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders..... Nil.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### A—MILK SUPPLY.

Large quantities of milk are produced in your district. It is very essential that great cleanliness be exercised. In many instances this could be improved.

Arrangements are good for the supply and distribution of milk.

Two new licences have been granted to carry on trade of milk seller.

The number of cowkeepers producing and selling milk is 204. Of these 203 are registered. The number of milch cows kept in the district is 2,300.

The total number of cowsheds is 887. 148 of these have been inspected and the following defects found :—

Insufficient lighting.....	57
Insufficient Air Space.....	2
Insufficient Ventilation.....	3
Defective Drainage.....	6
Cowsheds requiring Limewashing	42
Defective Paving.....	6

In 6 cases structural defects have been remedied and in all cases the necessary limewashing has been carried out.

There has been no legal action under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshop Regulations or under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. No action has been taken by the Local Authority.

As to tuberculous milk and tuberculous cattle, the County Council obtained three samples from one farm in the Clitheroe Sub-district. Two were found to be tuberculous.

No licences have been granted for the sale of milk under special designations, classified as in the Fourth Schedule to the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Two registers are kept for retailers and cowkeepers or wholesale traders. None has been removed from the register.

No samples of milk have been taken by the Local Authority for analysis or bacteriological examination.

There is no arrangement for the periodical inspection of dairy cows by a veterinary surgeon. One is called in when required.

No disease was attributed to milk.

On May 29th a deputation from the County Council visited the district with a view to the inspection of cowsheds

I propose to place in tabular form some of the results of twelve sheds inspected.

No. of Sheds	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No. of Cows kept	5	6	12	10	8	5	6	6	8	4	7	10
Ceiling space of shed.....	297	501	800	197	238	362	268	326	361	315	204	365
Light .....	B	G	G	P	F	F	F	P	P	P	B	
Ventilation .....	B	F	G	P	P	B	..	B	..	V.B	P	..
Ceiling.....	L	G	G	L	L	L	L	L	..	..	..	L
Flooring .....	B	G	G	..	..	G	..	F	F	..	..	..
Cleanliness .....	..	B	..	F	..	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Water Supply .....	..	..	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drainage.....	..	G	B	D m up	..	..	..	B	D m up	D m up	D m up	B

B—Bad ; G—Good ; P—Poor ; F—Fair ; VB—Very Bad ; L—Low ;  
Dm—Drains made up.

In addition two dairies were inspected. One was found to be an open shed with defective flooring. They advised the floor should be concreted over entire surface and made rat proof. Food stores and a farm cart were kept in open shed.

I scarcely think the above conditions need be commented on, as the facts are fairly obvious.

I append the requirements of the Board of Agriculture and it will be readily seen that the above do not fulfil these.

1. Cubic Space.	600—800 cubic feet per animal.
2. Ventilation	30 sq.ins. of permanent air inlets per animal, exclusive of doors and windows.
3. Lighting	3 sq.ft. per animal. It will be an advantage to have somewhat more.
4. Width of shed from back to front.	Minimum width :— (1) Single stall 20ft. 6ins. (2) Double stall 23ft.
5. Feeding passages	For single cowsheds 5ft. wide. For double ones 6ft. to 7ft. wide.
6. Flooring	Cement or concrete bricks.
7. Drainage	No covered drains inside cowsheds. Drains should be 6ins. in diameter and discharge into tank.
8. Water supply	Sufficient supply to a height to serve cowsheds and milk cooler.
9. Cleanliness	Should be kept clean.
10. Pigs in cowsheds	Prohibited.
11. Storage of manure	No suggestions, but recognised that covered midden steeds produce best manure

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### (B) MEAT.

#### 1—Meat Inspection.

At Withgill piggeries animals were inspected before and after slaughter. Other places were periodically visited by the Sanitary Inspector. There are no special arrangements for the disposal of condemned meat.

*2—Administration of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, as regards Stalls, Shops, Stores and Vehicles.*

One butcher was warned that proper care was not taken as to cleanliness. Another person was warned, who was selling meat from an open truck.

*3—The Management of the Public Slaughterhouses (if any).*

There are none in the district. The number of private slaughterhouses at the undermentioned dates were :—

	In 1920	In Jan. 1925	In Dec. 1925
Registered ...	....	9	10
Licenced.....	....	....	....
	6	9	10

All the 10 Slaughterhouses were found to be in a satisfactory condition. 114 visits were made.

A letter was received from Medical Officer of Health for Bury, complaining that pigs were sent from this district after slaughter and found to be suffering from tuberculosis.

*(C) OTHER FOODS.*

No samples were taken and no seizure of unsound food was made. There was no special examination of milk for dirt.

There are five bakehouses, situated at Bolton-by-Bowland, Gisburn, Grindleton, Waddington and West Bradford.

1—The bakehouse at West Bradford was found to be satisfactory. It will shortly be closed and will not be carried on by any other person.

2—The second bakehouse was in a very bad condition. The wooden floor is in a bad state of repair and the building generally is in a dilapidated condition. The ventilation is defective, the ceiling low and the loft above tends to collect dust. The building should be condemned as totally unfit for a bakery.

3—On inspection of the third bakehouse it was found that refuse was kept in an uncovred and defective ashbin a few feet from the bakehouse.

4—Was found to be in excellent condition and spotlessly clean in every way.

5—Was found to be satisfactory.

(D) There has been no case of food poisoning.

(E) No samples have been taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

#### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In a review of notifiable infectious diseases I propose to give the following for the years 1920 to 1926 :—

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total.
1 Scarlet Fever..	5	10	5	1	2	3	26
2 Diphtheria .....	1	....	1	....	....	1	3
3 { Enteric Fever. (including Para- typhoid .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4 Puerperal Fever	....	....	2	....	....	1	3
5 Erysipelas.....	....	1	....	1	2	1	5
6 Encephalitis Lethargica .....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
7 Measles .....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4
8 Chicken Pox .....	....	....	....	12	13	....	25
9 Tuberculosis .....							
(a) Pulmonary...	1	4	3	2	5	8	23
(b) Non-Pul- monary.....	....	....	....	2	1	2	5
10 Pneumonia ....	3	4	1	7	....	....	15
	14	20	12	25	24	16	111

Measles was notifiable in 1920 and Chicken Pox in 1923 and 1924. These diseases are not now notifiable.

It will be seen from the above table that since 1920, more cases of Tuberculosis have been notified than of any other infectious disease, the total being 28.

Also if we take the cases of Scarlet Fever 26, Pneumonia 15, Chicken Pox 25 and Tuberculosis 28, there have been only 17 cases of other infectious diseases for the last six years or an average of 3 cases per year.

I find that the following cases of Pneumonia which proved fatal, were not notified :—Seven in 1920; two in 1921; three in 1922; four in 1923; and four in 1924; giving a total of 20.

In the returns received this year there was one fatal case, but this was transferable to the district. Adding the twenty cases to the 15 cases notified, there have been at least 35 cases for the six years ending December 31st, 1925.

In 1922 two cases of Tuberculosis proved fatal, two in 1923, three in 1924 and two in 1925, giving a total of 10.

The total number of cases notified and not notified since 1920 is 38.

Generally the cases of Scarlet Fever have been isolated ones in various parts of the district. On visiting one case a drain was found to be ineffectively trapped. In one or two cases the disease was not notified until peeling commenced. This was particularly the case in 1921 in one district. There were 5 cases. The first case was the cause of the infection in the other four cases.

It will be noticed that diphtheria and Enteric Fever form only a small proportion of the cases.

Of the cases of Puerperal Fever, only one was attended by a midwife.

The case of Encephalitis Lethargica was removed to Blackburn Infirmary.

The Sanitary Inspector and myself keep a supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin which is always available.

There have been no "return cases" of scarlet fever and no notifications of Malaria, Dysentery or Trench Fever.

The County Medical Officer will examine any pathological or bacteriological specimens sent to him. I have records of 5 bacteriological examinations having been made.

Careful enquiries are made in all cases of infectious disease. So far no return cases or carrier cases have been met with.

The Schick and Dick tests have not been made use of.

There have been no primary vaccinations or revaccinations under the Public Health (Small-Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1914.

The chief non-notifiable acute infectious diseases have been Influenza, Whooping Cough, Measles, Chicken Pox and Mumps.

Mumps was present in 1924, when three schools were closed.

Whooping Cough was prevalent in 1920, 1922 and 1923. In 1920 two schools were closed, in 1922 two and in 1923 two.

With the exception of the year 1921, when there were no school closures, and 1922, measles has been present every year since 1920. In 1920 three schools were affected, in 1923 two, in 1924 one and in 1925 three.

Two Schools were closed for Chicken Pox in 1922.

Influenza was especially prevalent in the first quarter of 1922, when twelve schools were closed, January 4th to March 12th. The attendees at the Schools varied from 17% to 68%.

There were no deaths resulting from Influenza in 1920. There was 1 death in 1921 giving a death rate of .18 per 1,000. There were 4 deaths in 1922 giving a death rate of .72 per 1000. There was 1 death in 1923 giving a death rate of .18 per 1,000. There were 2 deaths in 1924 giving a death rate of .35 per 1000. There were 4 deaths in 1925 giving a death rate of .73 per 1000.

There have been no cases of contracted anthrax or rabies. Eight cases of cancer proved fatal during 1925, giving a death rate of 1.47 per 1,000.

There are no facilities for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings. More suitable apparatus for the disinfection of premises and articles therein might be advisable.

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)  
DURING THE YEAR 1925.**

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small-Pox .....	Nil.	....	....
Scarlet Fever .....	3	Nil.	Nil.
Diphtheria .....	1	Nil.	Nil.
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid).....	Nil.	....	....
Puerperal Fever .....	1	Nil.	Nil.
Pneumonia .....	Nil.	....	....
Other diseases generally notifiable (Specify disease)			
Erysipelas .....	1	Nil.	Nil.
Other disease notifiable locally (specify disease).....	Nil.	....	....

**SCARLET FEVER.**

One was notified in the second quarter and two in the last quarter. Two arose in the Slaidburn and one in the Clitheroe district. The ages of the former were 5 and 11 years, the latter 16 months. Two were males, one female.

The water supply to one house in the Slaidburn district was found to be unsatisfactory. The origin could not be traced in any case.

**DIPHTHERIA.**

A male aged 4 years residing in the Slaidburn district was affected. The case arose in the last quarter of the year and its source could not be ascertained.

During the year I received a letter from Medical Officer of Health, Preston, stating a child after leaving the district had developed the disease. No cases resulted.

#### PUERPERAL FEVER.

This was notified from the Gisburn district in the last quarter of the year. Age of person was 34 years. No midwife was in attendance.

#### ERYSIPelas.

A female aged 68 years residing in the Gisburn district was notified in the last quarter.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

##### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1925.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
10 .....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
15 .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20 .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25 .....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
35 .....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
45 .....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
55 .....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
65 years & upwards	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
Total.....	2	6	2	Nil.	2	5	Nil.	Nil.

Two persons died, who had not been notified as suffering from tuberclelosis. These are included in the above table. the ratio of these to the total deaths is 2.7 or 28%.

In addition I received the notification of one case the day after death, in another two days afterwards.

In one case I only received the result of the bacteriological examination from the County Medical Officer of Health. There were 10 cases, inclusive of these. Therefore, 50% were not properly notified.

Most of the houses inhabited by persons suffering from Tuberculosis were found to be in a habitable condition. Persons affected usually had rooms set aside for their own use.

In one case person affected was living in a house on which a closing order had been made. This order was not finally carried into effect.

One child from the district has been in a Sanatorium during the year.

The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, provide that no persons suffering from Tuberculosis of the respiratory tract may be employed in connection with a dairy, which would involve the milking of cows, the treatment of milk or the handling of vessels used for containing milk.

The Tuberculosis Order of 1925 No. 2 (Meat Inspection) provides that notice of slaughter must be given and that carcasses should not be passed for human consumption without the written authority of the Medical Officer of Health or other competent persons.

The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915 came into force on September 1st and provides for stopping the supply of milk which is likely to cause tuberculosis.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)  
REGULATIONS, 1925.**

No action has been taken under Article 3 and no notices have been served under Article 5.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. SECTION 62.**

No action has been taken.

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

There are no maternity or child welfare schemes in the district.

There was one case of Puerperal Fever in 1925.

There have been no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There are no special methods for dealing with Puerperal Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, &c.

**REPORT ON FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

**1—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries) .....	7	....	....
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries).....	33	4	....
Workplaces (Other than Out-workers' premises).....	....	....	....
Total.....	40	4	....

**2—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness.....	4	4	....	....
Want of ventilation.....	....	....	....	....
Overcrowding.....	....	....	....	....
Want of drainage of floors .....	....	....	....	....
Other nuisances .....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	4	4	....	....







